

A NEW SPECIES OF *GERANIUM* (GERANIACEAE) FROM OAXACA, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species of *Geranium*, *G. miahuatlanum* B.L. Turner, is described and illustrated from Mpio. Miahuatlán, Oaxaca, México. It belongs to the series *Repentia* where it relates closely to *G. repens*, a species of Central America, occurring from Guatemala to Panamá.

KEY WORDS: Geraniaceae, *Geranium*, México, Oaxaca

*Geranium* is a difficult genus, especially in México where numerous, closely related, taxa are recognized. Moore (1943) provided the last definitive treatment of the genus for México, in which 40 or more species were recognized, distributing these among twelve weakly defined series. The present novelty belongs to his series *Repentia* where it relates most closely to *G. repens* H. Moore.

**GERANIUM MIAHUATLANUM** B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Mpio. Miahuatlán, San Agustín, 2735 m, swamp in pine forest, forming colonies, 5 Aug 1996, *Hinton et al.* 26744 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

Similis *G. repenti* H. Moore sed foliis majoribus, lobis mediis plerumque 2.5-3.5 cm longis (vice 1.8-2.3 cm longis); pedicellis longioribus, plerumque 2.0-3.5 cm longis (vice plerumque 0.5-2.5 cm longis); et calycibus majoribus, tubis 6-7 mm longis (vice 5-6 mm longis).

Repent herbs 0.3-0.6 m high. Stems moderately pubescent with spreading, glandular or eglandular hairs to 1.2 mm long; internodes elongate 2-5 times longer than the midstem leaves. Midstem leaves deeply 3(-5)-cleft, the midlobes 2.5-3.5 cm long, somewhat longer than the lateral lobes. Peduncles mostly 3-6 cm long, 2-flowered, glandular-pubescent. Sepals 7-9 mm long, the bodies 6-8 mm long, glandular-pubescent, 3-nervate. Petals 12-13 mm long, pink to dark pink, glabrous except for the ciliate claw. Capsules ca. 2.5 cm long, the beaks ca. 3 mm long.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Mpio. Miahuatlán, Neverias, 2650 m, 1 Jun 1996, *Hinton et al.* 26552 (TEX); San Agustín, 2750 m, 5 Aug 1996, *Hinton et al.* 26759 (TEX).

The elongate internodes, larger leaves with more linear-lanceolate lobes, longer pedicels and more deeply pink petals readily distinguish this species from its most closely related cohort, *Geranium repens*. The latter, so far as known, is confined to the montane regions of Central America from Guatemala to Panamá, although Moore (1943) cited a single specimen from Guerrero, México, which I take to be a misidentification of *G. hintonii* H. Moore (discussed below).

The series *Repentia*, as treated by Moore (1943) contains three species: a widespread *Geranium repens*; *G. clarum* Small, from Oaxaca, known only from type material; and *G. hintonii*, from Guerrero, known only from type material. The following key will distinguish among the four taxa which make up the series *Repentia*, as recognized here.

#### KEY TO MEXICAN TAXA OF SERIES *REPENTIA*

1. Pedicels eglandular-pilose; petals white to pale pink.
  2. Pedicels 5-10 mm long; northcentral Oaxaca. .... *G. clarum*
  2. Pedicels 12-30 mm long; central Guerrero..... *G. hintonii*
1. Pedicels glandular-pilose; petals pink to dark pink.
  3. Middle lobe of mid-stem leaves 2.5-3.6 cm long; pedicels mostly 25-35 mm long; body of calyx 6-8 mm long; Oaxaca.....*G. miahuatlanum*
  3. Middle lobe of mid-stem leaves 1.8-2.2 cm long; pedicels mostly 20-25 mm long; body of calyx 5-6 mm long; Guatemala to Costa Rica. .... *G. repens*

As noted in the above, Moore included in his concept of *Geranium repens* a questionable plant from Guerrero, México, "*Hinton 14579*" which he commented upon, as follows: "The northern representative, *Hinton 14579*, from Guerrero, has villous pubescence and large petals but is so similar in other respects that I am placing it here at present."

Actually the collection number concerned, in my opinion, should be *Hinton 14759*, as shown by two collections at LL!, TEX! and as can be vouched for in Hinton & Rzedowski (1975). Regardless, *Hinton 14759*, in all its characters, clearly belongs to *Geranium hintonii*. Indeed, the plant itself was collected fairly near the type locality of the latter.

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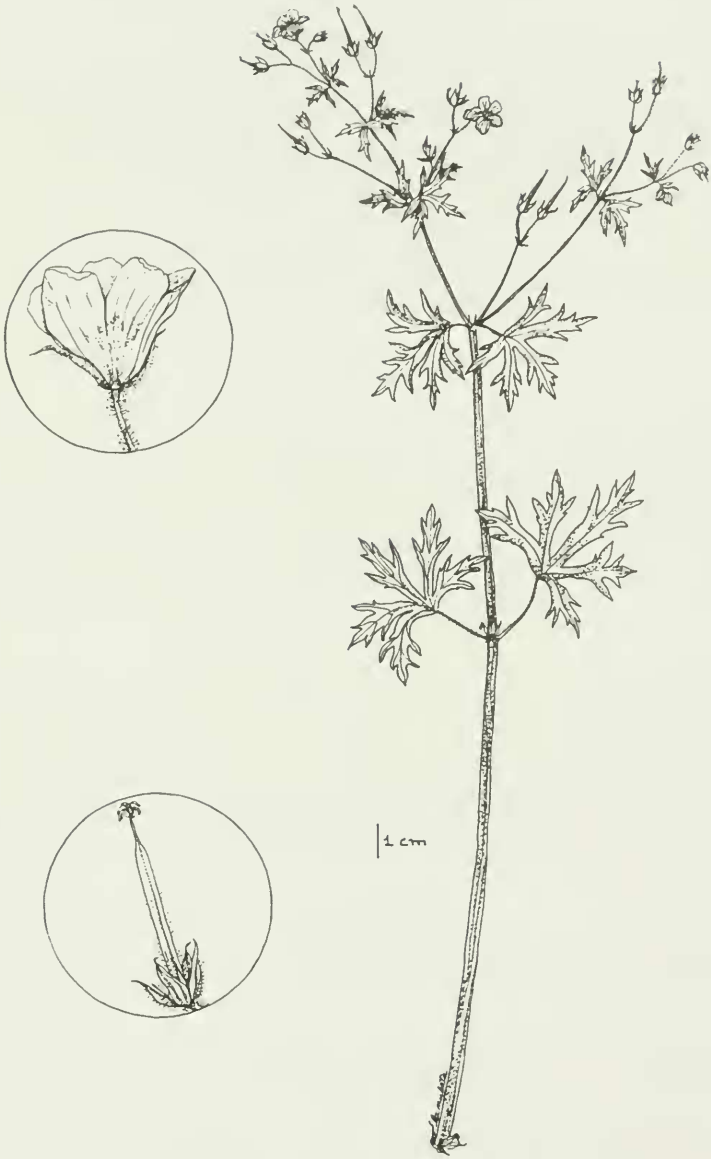


Figure 1. *Geranium miahuatlanum* (from holotype).

## LITERATURE CITED

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